

THE CALEDONIAN

No. 9485. EDINBURGH,

THEatre REGAL

On SATURDAY, June 15. will be presented,
The Celebrated COMEDY of

THE RIVALS;

OR, A

TRIP TO BATH.

Written by R. B. SHERIDAN, Esq;

Sir Anthony Absolute, Mr JOHNSON;
Captain Absolute, Mr WOODS;
Faulkland, Mr Knight; Sir Lucius O'Toole, Mr Hallion; Fag, Mr Banks; David, Mr Hamilton; Coachman, Mr Charteris;
And Acres, Mr WARD.
Miss Lydia Langrish, Miss KIRBY;
Mrs Malaprop, Mrs Burden; Lucy, Mrs Mountfort;
And Julia, (for the first time) Mrs WALCOTT.

End of the Play, A PASTORAL DANCE called, The
CALEDONIAN SHEPHERD,
By Mr ALDRIDGE and Miss CAPON.

To which will be added, a FARCE called

CATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

Petruchio, Mr WOODS.

Baptista, Mr Charteris; Biondello, Mr Hallion; Hortensio, Mr Sparks; Music Master, Mr Simplici; Tailor, Mr Hamilton; Pedro, Mr Banks;
And Grumio, Mr JOHNSON.
Bianca, Mrs Henderson; Curtis, Mrs Mountfort;
And Catherine, Mrs BURDEN.

Mr ALDRIDGE and Miss CAPON are engaged to perform four nights more. Her next appearance will be on Saturday the 22d inst.

The ARCADIAN FESTIVAL was received on Saturday last, by a very polite audience, with general and distinguished marks of applause.

MR LAURIE,

BY the particular advice of some LADIES of the first Rank and Distinction, whose children he has the honour of teaching, is now removed to that School lately possessed by Madam Marcucci in JAMES'S COURT.—By constant application he has attained the most fashionable method of teaching practised by those eminent Masters, GARDELL, FIERVILLE, and VESTRI, and humbly hopes for the encouragement of the Nobility and Gentry, whose approbation it shall always be his study to merit.

He continues to teach the following celebrated Dances, the Louvre, the New Muetts De la Cour, Devonshire, Danquin, Minuet de Monsieur de Fierville, Gavot, Cottillon, and Cottillon Steps, &c. in a manner peculiar to the above mentioned excellent Professors in France and England.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 5th JUNE 1782.

THE Commissioners of Excise, desirous of cautioning all persons against inadvertently incurring the penalties inflicted by an act passed in the last session of Parliament, for the better collection of the duty on MALE SERVANTS, do hereby give public notice, That they, the said Commissioners, will be under the necessity of receiving informations, and commencing prosecutions against such Masters and Mistresses as shall not, within twenty days after the 21st of May last past, deliver in fresh lists, and make payment of the duty, of their servants for the current year; which lists must be delivered, and duties paid, either at the chief Office of Excise in EDINBURGH, or at the Excise Office nearest to the place of residence of the persons liable to the payment of such duties.

AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding several former repeated advertisements, THE COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE have reason to believe, that many persons throughout Scotland have not yet delivered in lists, and paid duty for, ALL THE MALE SERVANTS retained or employed by them on or since the 21st day of May 1781, whereby they have respectively incurred the penalty of TWENTY POUNDS, notice is hereby given to all concerned, That unless such lists are forthwith delivered in, and the duty paid, the Board must, in justice to this branch of the public revenue under their management, direct prosecutions to be immediately carried on against every Master and Mistress who shall be found not to have paid due obedience to this act of Parliament.

By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN THOMSON, Secretary.

SEAMEN WANTED.



THE LIVELY Privateer, WILLIS MACHELL Commander, mounting 22 carriage guns; and the LIVERET Privateer, J. DICKSON Commander, mounting 12 guns, are now in LEITH ROAD, and will be ready to proceed on a cruise against the enemies of Great Britain in a very short time.

The Lively is a most capital ship; and during her last cruise sent three rich American prizes to Leith.—Her consort the Leveret is known to be one of the swiftest cruisers in Europe.

A few able and ordinary Seamen are wanted immediately for these vessels, and great encouragement is given by the Captains on board, and Miffs Ramfay, Williamson, and Co. Leith.

A number of births for Petty Officers are vacant, and will be filled with such Seamen as are best qualified.

A SURGEON is also wanted.

FOR INVERNESS, CROMARTY, FINDHORN, &c.

THE THREE FRIENDS,

ALEXANDER MONRO MASTERS,

I S now lying in the birth of Leith Harbour, taking in goods for the above and all adjacent places, and will sail for certain on the 22d instant. For freight or passage, apply to John Watson, Leith, or the master on board. For the convenience of merchants, a cellar is kept by said Mr Watson for lodgin goods, rent free, that may come in bad weather, or under night, when they cannot be shipped.

N. B. Good dispatch and great attention will be paid to the interest of merchants and others concerned.

At Leith for Ostend—and to return,

THE BRIGANTINE DE ADRIANA

of Ostend, JACOB STAAL Master, is ready to sail from Leith for Ostend, and on her arrival will lie out to load flax and other goods, deliverable in Leith and Borrowstounness, at the current freight.

For passage, apply to Mr John Sligo merchant in Leith.



Mercurius.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1782.

This Day is published,

Handsomely printed in Two Volumes in Quarto,

Price One Pound Five Shillings in boards.

THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, from the ESTABLISHMENT of the REFORMATION, till the DEATH of QUEEN MARY.

BY GILBERT STUART,

Doctor of Laws, and Member of the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh.

London—Printed for J. MURRAY, No. 32. Fleet-street; and sold by W. GORDON, J. BELL, and the other Booksellers at Edinburgh and Leith.

Where may be had, written by the same Author,

1. Elements of Criticism, 2 vols. 8vo. the 5th Edit. price 12s. bound.

2. The Gentleman Farmer, being an attempt to improve Agriculture, by subjecting it to the test of rational principles; second edition, price 7s. bound.

3. Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion, corrected and improved; a third edition, price 5s. bound.

4. Remarkable Decisions of the Court of Session from 1750 to 1752, folio, 14s. bound.

5. Select Decisions of the Court of Session from 1752 to 1762, folio, price 18s. bound.

6. Historical Law Tracts, 8vo. the third edition, with additions and corrections, price 6s. bound.

7. Principles of Equity, third edition, 2 vols. 8vo. price 12s. bound.

A 1. 8. 0.

This Day is published—Printed for and sold by the above Booksellers, (Handsomely printed in one large volume in 4to, price One Guinea in boards,

THE HISTORY OF GREECE,

From the Accession of ALEXANDER of MACEDON, till its final

subjection to the Roman Power.—In EIGHT Books.

By JOHN GAST, D. D. Archdeacon of Glendalough,

THE ORATION OF LYSIAS AND ISOCRATES, translated from the Greek; with some account of their Lives, and a Discourse on the History, Manners, and Character of the Greeks, from the conclusion of the Peloponnesian War, to the battle of Cheronaea. By

John Gillies, L. L. D. 4to. Price £1. 1s. in boards.

DESERTED on Friday morning, June 7th,

JOHN FOLKES, a Soldier in the Light Infantry Company of the 70th Regiment; born in the south of England; by trade labourer; about thirty years of age, 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, short black hair, swarthy complexion, a little marked with the small-pox. Had on when he went away, a long chocolate-coloured Russia-twill frock, dark brown ribbed breeches, and round hat.

Any person who shall apprehend the said John Folkes, and lodge him in any of the jails in Great Britain, will receive ONE GUINEA reward, besides the Twenty Shillings allowed by act of parliament for apprehending deserters; by applying to Captain Irving, 110, Nicolson's Street, Edinburgh, or to Fountain Elwin, Esq; agent of the regiment in London.

TEAS AND SPIRITS,

WALES AND RETAIL.

JOHN STURROCK senior, Tea and Spirit Dealer, head of Canonmills, Edinburgh, hereby informs his Friends and the Public, That he has given over the retail branch in favour of his son JOHN STURROCK junior, who being provided in a large Stock of TEAS and SPIRITS, hopes to merit the favour of the Public, by always furnishing them with the best goods, at the lowest prices.

The said JOHN STURROCK, sen. has presently on hand a large Stock of FINE FRESH CONGO TEAS, purchased by him at the last sale of the East India Company, which he proposes selling in Wholesale only; and as he purchased this Tea on the lowest terms, he flatters himself none in the trade has it in their power to undersell him in that article.

This tea being in the original packages, will be permitted to any person or place in Great Britain; and those who chuse may have it permitted from the India-House, provided they take a whole lot at once.

He has likewise on hand a large Stock of RUM, BRANDY, and PORT WINE, of excellent quality, to be sold also in Wholesale.

N. B. The above tea will be found both better in quality and cheaper than that which has lately been smuggled into this country.

JUDICIAL SALE, BY ADJOURNMENT.

THERE is to be Sold, by authority of the Court of Session, upon the 11th of July 1782, betwixt the hours of four and eight afternoon, in the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late Writer in Edinburgh.

I. THE TOWN and LANDS of SOUTHFORD, alias SOUTHFIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and rectory of Dunfermline, and sheriffdom of Fife.

These Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the flock, after all deductions, is proven to be L. 252 5 s 6-12ths. Exclusive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent, 10 0 0. And the proven free teind of these lands is 2 5 6 1-12th.

Proven free rent of flock and teind, L. 264 10 11 7-12ths.

The proven value of the free flock of these lands, exclusive of lime-quarry, is twenty-five years purchase;—of the quarry, eight years purchase; and of the free teind, five years purchase;—extending the total value and upset price of these lands of Southford and pertinents to 6398 l. 1 s. 11 d. 11-12ths Sterling.

II. THE SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the parish of Coupar, and shire of Fife, holding banch of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of these lands to the superior is two-pence Sterling, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each singular successor. The valued rent of these lands is 264 l. Scots, and the proven value and upset price of the superiority 70 l. Sterling.

N. B. This Superiority, along with the lands of Southford, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament for the county of Fife.

III. The LANDS of ETTRICKHOUSE or ETTRICKHALL, with the teinds and whole pertinents, lying within the parish of Ettrick, and sheriffdom of Selkirk, holding of the Crown.

The proven free yearly rent of these lands, flock and teind, is 136 l. 15 s. 6 d. 12-12ths Sterling; and the proven value thereof 2100 l. Sterling, at which they are to be exposed.

IV. THAT INCLOSURE consisting of fifteen acres, and six falls of ground in the fields of Inveresk, commonly called the Wester Fore-Brace, with the teind-heaves and pertinents of the same, lying within the parish of Inveresk, and the sheriffdom of Edinburgh; holding feu of the Duke of Buccleugh, for payment of a l. 4 s. Scots of feu-duty. The proven free rent of which lands, flock and teind, is 30 l. 17 s. 7 d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the proven value thereof at twenty-four years purchase, extends to 741 l. 3 s. 6 d. Sterling.

V. THAT LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE in the city of Edinburgh, being the top-storey of the large stone tenement upon the north side of the High Street of Edinburgh, and fronting the same, entering by the scull flairs in the head of Craig's Close, with the whole gables, cellars, and other thereto belonging, holding burage, presently possessed by Mr Thomson grocer. The proven yearly rent, whereof is 50 l. Sterling, valued at 270 l. Sterling, at which price the same is to be let up.

The articles of roup, &c. will be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross, depute-clerk of Session.

PRICE OF STOCKS, JUNE 8.

Bank Stock—South Sea Stock—

4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 73 1/2 a £. 3 per cent. Old Ann. —

33 per cent. 1758, — Ditto New Ann. 39 1/2 a £.

3 per cent. con. flat, 62 1/2 a £ op. Ditto 1751, —

3 per cent. red. 58 1/2 a £ Exch. Bills, —

3 per cent. 1726, — Navy Bills, 102 1/2 a £ disc.

Long Ann. 17 7-16ths a £. Lot Tick. 16 l.

Short Ann. 1778, 13 7-16ths a £. 3 per cent. Scrip. 60 1/2 a £.

16ths. 1778, 13 7-16ths a £. 4 per cent. Scrip. 74.

India Stock, — Light L. Ann. 17 9-16ths a £.

5 per cent. Ann. 17 9-16ths a £. Quidnunc, —

India Bonds, —



From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 8.
AT the Court at James's, the 5th of June, 1782.

P R E S E N T,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Right Honourable Robert Spencer, commonly called Lord Robert Spencer, was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

Whitehall, June 8, 1782.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, Knight of the Bath, dated Fort St George, January 28, 1782, received at the Office of the Earl of Shelburne, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, June 4.

AFTER the action with Hyder Ally, on the 1st of July, my next object was to march to the northward, in order to effect a junction with the Bengal detachment, and in the way to relieve Vandiwath, which was invested by a detachment under Tippo Saib, who had begun to raise batteries, and to make other necessary preparations for a siege. My movements had the desired effect, as Tippo Saib, upon hearing of my approach, drew off, and took the route by Gingee, by which road Hyder was also supposed to have moved towards Arcot.

On the 26th of July, I arrived with the army at the mount, marched again on the 31st, and on the 3d of August happily effected the junction, with the Bengal detachment, and returned to the Mount on the 5th, where the whole encamped.

On the 16th, the whole army marched from the Mount.

On the 20th, I laid siege to Tripasore, and on the 23d in the morning it surrendered on terms of capitulation. The acquisition was of consequence, and happening at the time it did, was a most fortunate one, as the advance of Hyder's army, coming to the relief of the besieged, had in that very moment appeared in sight, and there remained only in camp one day's rice.

By means of the Paddy which we found in the fort, I was enabled to serve out a few days subsistence to the troops; and hearing that Hyder was in full force, at the distance of about sixteen miles, I resolved to march towards him; but before I could attempt it, I found it necessary to draw some rice from Pondamalee; which having done, I marched on the 26th, in order to engage the enemy, as the only hope that appeared to me left, from whence we might stand a chance of surmounting our difficulties.

Hyder, on my advancing, thought proper to fall back a few miles to the ground on which he had defeated the detachment under Colonel Baillie, where he took up a very strong position; and, influenced from a superstitious notion of its being a lucky spot, had determined, as I was informed by my intelligence, to try his fortune in a second battle. I accordingly marched, on the 27th, in the morning, towards him; and, as reported, about eight o'clock we discovered his army in order of battle, and in full force to receive us, and in possession of many strong and advantageous posts. Considered the more formidable by the nature of the country lying between, which was intersected by very deep water-courses. In short, nothing could be more formidable than the situation of the enemy, and nothing more arduous than our approach. To present a front to them, I was obliged to form the line under a very heavy cannonade from several batteries, as well as from the enemy's line, which galled us exceedingly, and was a very trying situation for the troops, who bore it with a firmness and undaunted bravery which did them the highest honour, and shewed a steady valour, not to be surpassed by the first veterans of any nation in Europe. The conflict lasted from nine in the morning till near sun-set, when we had drove the enemy from all their strong posts, and obliged them to retreat with precipitation, leaving us in full possession of the field of battle. Our loss on this occasion was heavier than on the 1st of July, and that of the enemy less, owing to their having sheltered themselves under cover of banks of tanks, and other grounds, which they possessed favourable for that purpose. General Stuart had the misfortune to lose his leg by a cannon shot, whilst bravely conducting the second line to the support of a post which I had occupied at the commencement of the engagement, and on which the enemy had kept up a very severe fire. The same shot also carried away the leg of Colonel Brown; and, having caused his death, deprived the company of a very old and faithful servant, and the army of an able and experienced officer. Captain Hislop, one of my aid de camps, a very active and spirited officer, was killed by a cannon-shot.

On the 27th of September, near Sholingur, I discovered Hyder's encampment, and, from the disposition which I could perceive he had made of his troops, I was satisfied that he meant to give battle. It was about noon when I gave the orders for striking our encampment, and for the army to march: My orders were obeyed with a degree of expedition and alacrity beyond all expectation; for although the enemy were posted at least five miles off, from whence they did not advance nearer, the armies were engaged before four o'clock, and by evening Hyder was completely routed.

Our loss on this occasion was very trifling, whilst the enemy's was very considerable both in cavalry and infantry. We had but one subaltern officer killed, none wounded, and about 100 rank and file killed, wounded, and missing.

After relieving Vellore on the 4th of November, which in four or five days more, must either have been evacuated, or given up to the enemy, I proceeded to Chittor, to which I laid siege on the 8th, and it capitulated on the 10th.

Vellore being once more in distress for provisions, it was necessary that the army should again march to its relief.

Having made our arrangements, the army marched on the 2d instant towards Vellore. The enemy had assembled in force on the western banks of the Poni River, but on our approaching near, which was on the evening of the 9th, they decamped, and retreated with precipitation towards Lallapur; and left us to take up their ground in quiet, distant about 12 miles from our place of destination. On the following morning, at ten o'clock, when the army was crossing a deep morass, our rear and left flank were attacked by a distant cannonade from the enemy, whose different manoeuvres were evidently with a view to impede our progress to Vellore, and to attack our baggage and convoy. Having been completely foiled in all their attempts to that end, they thought proper to retire about three o'clock in the afternoon, after having kept up a heavy fire for about four hours. Our loss on this occasion was—killed, 1 Lieutenant, 12 native non-commissioned rank and file, and four horses.—Wounded, 2 Lieutenants, a European rank and file, 1 Southeran, and 35 non-commissioned native rank and file.—Missing, 1 European rank and file, 4 natives, and 1 horse.

After the enemy had retired, I prosecuted my march, and encamped for the night within about four miles of Vellore. We arrived there the following morning, being the 11th, the

very day to which I had been pre-advised by the commanding officer of the garrison the provisions would last. A halting day had become absolutely necessary for the refreshment of the troops, and draught and carriage cattle, having come upwards of seventy miles in five days, so that I did not commence my march back until the 13th, on which day Hyder appeared in full force, and chose again to make an attack by a distant cannonade, when our army was crossing the same marshy ground where he attacked us on the 10th it is going. About four o'clock in the afternoon the whole had got clear over the swamp, and, having posted the baggage with a proper guard, I formed the line, and advanced upon the enemy with all the expedition the nature of the ground would admit of; upon which the enemy gave way, and retreated with precipitation. We pursued them till dark, and not without execution, as we kept up an advancing fire upon them. It being impossible to do more, we returned to our ground of encampment, where we arrived about midnight. Our loss on this occasion was very trifling, only 1 officer wounded, and about 60 rank and file killed, wounded, and missing.

Colonel Crawford, of his Majesty's 73d regiment, having had my leave to return to Europe, will have the honour of delivering your Lordship this letter.

I should do injustice to the high sense I entertain of Col Crawford's merit as an officer, did I omit on this occasion mentioning how much he has acquitted himself to my satisfaction, and with honour and credit to himself, in the whole course of a most trying campaign. He was next in command to me at the battle of Sholingur, on which occasion his conduct was deserving of the highest applause.

I have had occasion to make favourable mention of Lieutenant Colonel Owen for distinguished conduct in resisting,

with a small detachment, the united efforts of the whole of Hyder's army. Permit me the liberty of once more recurring to him as an officer of great military abilities; he has acquitted himself to my highest satisfaction, and has rendered essential services to the public in the course of the campaign.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, June 7.

The Enterprize, Wetherald, from Cork to Portsmouth, was lost on the Brazen Rock near Cape Cornwall, the 30th ult. the people saved by taking to their boat.

The Leanders Hero, Harries, from Africa to the West Indies, was taken five leagues from Barbadoes.

The Lord North, —, and Abbey Gwynn, were both captured at St Kitts when the island was taken by the French, with the greatest part of their cargoes on board.

The Adventure, Ingram, or Bodkin, from Quebec to the West Indies, was taken by the Mohawk American privateer, of Beverly, in the latitude of Barbadoes, and carried into Martinico; the Captain and boatswain arrived in a cartel at Barbadoes the 19th of April.

The William, Comberback, from Liverpool to Africa, is retaken and carried into New York, and there claimed.

The Sally, James, from Belfast to Bristol, is arrived there, after being taken and ransomed for 200 guineas.

The Prince of Wales, Tibbs, from Cork to Portsmouth, with provisions, run on a rock near the Land's End, and was entirely lost, the crew saved.

Portsmouth, 5. Arrived the following men of war from a cruise, viz.

Royal George, Ad. Kempfert. Sampson, Monsieur.

Vigilant, and remain at Spithead with the following ships, viz.

Atlas,	Goliath,
Portland,	Diligente,
Queen,	Cerberus,
Crocodile,	Bolton,
Oiseau,	Ambuscade,
Ariel,	Apollo,
Berwick,	Pigmy,
Recovery,	Heart of Oak,
Otrich,	Infernall,
Bellona,	Furnace,
Courageux,	Vesuvius.

Downs, 6. Sailed for the westward the following men of war, viz.

Victory, Admiral Howe, Minerva, frigate, Edgar, Commodore Hotham, Harpy fire-ship, Tintipone sloop.

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Atlas,	Goliath,
Portland	

influence in Westminster. If he or his constituents supposed a gentleman in opposition to Lord Hood, it was no ingratitude towards that able officer; they respected him as an Admiral, but they preferred another as Senator. The one had been tried on the sea, the other in that House. He concluded by moving the order of the day.

Mr Pigby seconded the motion, being satisfied with what the Honourable Secretary had said relative to Sir George Rodney; as he now stood pledged to make a provision for that Noble Lord, if it should be found that he stood in need of it. From his own private knowledge of Sir George's circumstances, he could say that they were far less easy than people in general imagined. However, it was possible that before his recall, he might take some prizes that should enrich him. If such a thing should happen, he certainly would not with any provision to be made for him. He admitted that Mr Fox was not barreled by his character of Minister from meeting his constituents, and giving his vote, for his own part, whatever might be his feelings with respect to the two candidates, he had no way of showing partiality, as he had no vote for Westminster, having been turned out of one house and not taken another. In respect to the honours granted by ministers, he would say they had been granted without backwardness. For his own part, he could have wished that Ministers had made enquiries before they granted the honours, to learn if something else would not have been more acceptable. He did not know whether Sir Samuel Hood would like an Irish Peerage—He was an Englishman: The grant of an Irish Peerage, however, was not the less honourable. Commodore Aylett had been made a Baronet; but he believed a pecuniary reward would have been more acceptable to his family. He was a younger brother of as good a family as any in Suffolk, and his income did not exceed 800l. a-year. He had no children indeed; but he had a wife who had told him, that she must be distressing to a person who cannot keep a coach. It would make people stare and laugh, to the no small mortification of the person so entitled—and,

Nil habet infelix paupertas datus in se.

Quam quod ridiculus homines faciunt.

Lord John Cavendish seemed to promise, that if Sir George Rodney should be found to stand in need of provision it should be made for him.

Sir Francis Basset then said, that as Ministers stood conditionally pledged to make a provision for Lord Rodney, the object of his motion was answered, and he should withdraw it; which he did.

General Conway gave notice that he would take an early day in the next week to move for leave to bring in a bill to empower the Lord Lieutenant of counties to grant commissions to officers to serve in the corps to be raised in consequence of Lord Shelburne's circular letter.

From the London Papers, June 8.

L O N D O N .

An express is certainly arrived from the Court of Russia, with the most unequivocal declaration, "That the Empress shall think herself justified in supporting Great Britain, if the Dutch hesitate any longer in giving that satisfaction to her mediation, that she has long been endeavouring to bring about with this country and the States of Holland."

We are well informed, that his Excellency the minister from Russia, speaks of this event as certain.

It was averted last night (says another correspondent) at the west end of the town, that the Empress of Russia had demanded a categorical answer from the States of Holland, relative to a peace with this country, and at the same time indicating, that as the terms offered by Great Britain were liberal and just, the thought it incumbent on her, as mediator, to enforce their compliance.

On Thursday evening there was a council at the Marquis of Rockingham's, in consequence, it is said, of the important news from Russia; and yesterday there was another council, the result of which was laid before His Majesty at St James's.

A letter from the Hague, by the way of Ostend, has the following article: "The great success of the British arms in every quarter has occasioned great uneasiness in some of the provinces; petitions are sent from the principal people in those provinces to be laid before their High Mightinesses, intreating them to think of peace; and petitions have been also sent to the Prince of Orange to use his interest with their High Mightinesses to enter into a negotiation for a peace; that hostilities may be suspended, and a stop put to the further effusion of human blood. What success they will have, time only can determine."

A correspondent observes, that as our negotiators are still engaged, it is evident that there are yet hopes of their bringing about a peace; but if, on the contrary, an accommodation cannot be effected, it is highly probable that the number of belligerent powers will be increased before the summer is at an end.

There was a report this day at Change, that an officer would sail to-morrow in a frigate for Charlestown, with dispatches for the commanding officer at that place, directing him to embark the troops under his command, and proceed immediately to the West-Indies; as many of the inhabitants as pleased might go to New-York, or vessels were to be provided by Government to bring them and their effects to Europe.

The above report was not much believed, there being a number of ships now loading for Charlestown, and Government having granted the merchants a convoy for that place; they think, therefore, that had such a measure been determined on notice would have been given those concerned.

The last packer from Charlestown brings an account, that such numbers of the American army had deserted as to alarm General Greene, who thought it prudent to retire farther from the English quarters. The accounts particularly mention a body of 170 of the Pennsylvania troops which had agreed to join the British standard; but, unfortunately, before they could reach the lines on Charlestown neck, they were overtaken by a detachment of the American cavalry, who killed a few of them, and obliged the rest to return.

The American peace bill is now passing with great rapidity, after having been almost abandoned by the new Ministry. We understand the chief purpose of this bill is to offer the Americans a truce for three years, during which time it is hoped terms will be agreed on for a peace. No more troops are to be left at New-York, or Charlestown, than are barely sufficient to garrison the same; the remainder are to be employed in the West-Indies.

An American gentleman is arrived in London, after a quick voyage from Rhode Island to Hamburg, who did not leave Philadelphia till some days after the news had reached that place of General Conway's motion, the resolves of Parliament relative to discontinuing the American war, and of the total change of the ministry. The news got first to America by a cutter purposely dispatched from Holland, and it diffused a general joy through all ranks of people. The cry for peace was universal, though the idea of a separate one was out of the question. The people once more began to talk friendly of old England, extolled the new ministers, and their parliamentary conduct, and universally wished for a truce or cessation of arms.

The reduction of Jamaica was looked upon in Philadelphia, about the first of May, as a certain event; after the taking of which, the combined fleets were to rendezvous at Rhode Island, in order to operate with General Washington's army,

(then in the Jerseys, and consisting of 15,000 men) against New-York.

A second expedition was on foot from Boston against the British post of Penobscot; and it was currently reported at Rhode Island, that in consequence of the close siege of Greene's army to Charlestown, that the post of Savannah had been evacuated, and called in to the aid of General Leslie.

The port of Philadelphia never exhibited so splendid a show of commerce, ship-building, and mercantile bustle, as in April last. Upwards of twenty ships, of different sizes and purposes, were on the stocks; fifty odd vessels with European colours (chiefly neutral) were in that port; and house-rent and other necessaries were, on account of the great influx of inhabitants, higher than was ever before known.

A correspondent wishes to know why the merit of Sir Charles Douglas seems so little attended to at the present crisis? Are the naval virtues of that distinguished officer sufficiently compensated by being buried in a vote of thanks of both Houses of Parliament?

The present unnatural temperature of the air is not confined merely to this country. It has been felt all over Europe. By a gentleman just arrived from Italy, we are informed, that when he left that place, there were fires constantly lighted at the *conversazioni* societies; and that in passing from Geneva to Rheims, he was enveloped in a shower of snow.

The Island of Providence, which the foreign prints mention to be taken by the Spaniards, is one of the Bahama islands, and the second in point of consequence; its situation is to the north of Cuba, and east of the Florida coast.

Extract of a letter from Richard Griffiths, a soldier in the 14th Regiment of Foot, to an officer of the Regiment in St John's.

On board the Albert, April 29, 1782.

"I was kept a prisoner on board the *Cesar*, a French 74, till the late action with our fleet, when she was, by an unfortunate accident, set on fire. All the crew, and upwards of 200 of our men, were blown up, and I was providentially saved, and picked up on a wreck by the *Alert* brig. All the troops that were taken at St Eustatius were distributed among the French fleet, bound to St Domingo, on their way to Europe."

Extract of a letter from Jersey, June 1.

"Arrived the *Enterprise* privateer, Captain White, belonging to this place, and has brought with her *l'Actionne*, a French merchant ship, from Rochelle to Marseilles, deeply laden with bale goods, valued at 30,000l. Arrived also the *Four Friends* privateer, of ten guns, belonging to Dunkirk, which had taken ten prizes, and sent six of them to France; the other four she ransomed for 1600 guineas, and had the ransomers on board.

E D I N B U R G H .

Extract of a letter from Dumfries, June 11.

"At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Gentlemen of this county, convened here upon the 7th instant, for the purpose of taking under their consideration, the most proper and effectual manner of arming the inhabitants of the county, for the internal defence of this country, the following resolutions were unanimously come to:

"1^o, That the obtaining a militia for Scotland is an object of the utmost importance, and as there is a bill at present for that purpose depending in Parliament, the meeting recommended it to their prises to transmit a copy of the minutes of this meeting to his Grace the Duke of Queensberry, and request his Grace to give his support to have that bill passed into a law, also to the representative of the county; and they further recommended to their prises to transmit a copy of this minute to the Marquis of Graham, with the thanks of the meeting to his Lordship, for the attention he has paid to so great and national an object.

"2^o, The meeting were of opinion, that the inhabitants of the county ought to be armed, as well as of the different towns; and, in the event of the bill at present depending in Parliament, for establishing a militia in Scotland, being thrown out, they appointed their convener to call a meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen of the county, and to consider of the most proper and expeditious method of arming the inhabitants of this county, for the internal defence of the country.

"The unanimity and spirit with which these resolutions were adopted, does infinite honour to the gentlemen of this county; and we have not the least doubt, but if the bill at present depending in Parliament, for establishing a militia in Scotland, is not passed into a law, that the same spirit which stimulated the noblemen and gentlemen of this county, in September 1779, to offer to take arms from government for the internal defence of the country, will induce them immediately to enter into the most effectual and speedy measures for arming the inhabitants of this county. So laudable an intention, we are fully convinced, will meet with the approbation of every person who regards the liberty and constitution of this country, and will be followed with resolutions of a similar kind, from the noblemen and gentlemen of the several counties of Scotland."

This day, the Court of Session met, as did the Court of Exchequer.

Upon the 10th current, died at Cavers, Mrs Douglas of Cavers.—The friends and relations of the family will please accept of this intimation of her death.

His Majesty has issued his proclamation for electing one of the Scots Peers, in the room of the Earl of Loudoun deceased. The election is to be on Wednesday the 24th of July next, when it is thought the Earl of Lauderdale will be elected.

We hear from pretty good authority, that the Parliament will be dissolved immediately after the present session is finished.

The Scots bankrupt bill, which has been read a second time in the House of Commons, is to stand over till next session of parliament, that the public may have time to consider fully of a matter so complicated and important.

The clergy of Scotland have made application to the new ministry, to be exempted from paying the duty on window lights. This tax they have not hitherto paid; but the exemption has never been properly ascertained. His Majesty's ministers wishing to conciliate the minds of all ranks in England, Scotland, and Ireland, so that, as Lord Shelburne emphatically expressed it, there may be but one heart and one hand in the three kingdoms, have with the greatest cheerfulness agreed to exempt the clergy of Scotland from payment of the window tax duty, and have given orders accordingly.

A correspondent observes, the admirers of dancing can never perhaps have an opportunity of seeing that art in so high perfection as on this Theatre. The elegance of Miss Capon in the different movements, can only be exceeded by the astonishing agility of Mr Aldridge.—His most amazing execution

bespeaks him to be what he really is, one of the first dancers in Great Britain.

Monday arrived at Leith from Carron, a new Carronade gun for the battery, which throws a shot of 132 pounds weight.

Captain Stevenson, of the Newcastle of Aberdeen, and one of his men named Strachan, were unfortunately drowned on their voyage homeward. They were knocked overboard by a spasm of the mainail; and the sea going very high, no assistance could be afforded to them.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, June 6.

House in committee on the infolent bill. Reported. Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

In committee on heads of a bill for redress of erroneous judgments and decrees. Read with some amendments. Report to be received to-morrow.

In committee on heads of a bill for rendering securities by mortgage more effectual. Report to be received to-morrow.

In committee on the bill for modification of Poyning's law. Mr Flood opposed this bill, as it only virtually and not verbally repealed part of the law of Poyning. It occasioned a considerable debate between Mr Flood, Mr Walsh, Mr Buse, and the late Prime Serjeant Brown, against the wording of the bill, and Mr Yelverton, Mr Prime Serjeant, and others, for the bill. It passed, at length, without a division, and the report will be received to-morrow.—Adjourned till to-morrow.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

June 10. Grizel, Turnball, from Berwick, with oat-meal.

11. Alexander, Thomson, from Alemouth, with wheat.

Robert and Jean, Murray, from Dunbar, with undries.

Hailescastle, Brown, from Lynn, with barley.

SAILED.

Active, Jamieson, from Borrowstounness.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

June 11. Elizabeth, Turcan, from Alloa, with whisky and coals.

Friderick Sophia, Jonson, from Edinburgh, with wood.

12. Blumen, Kirk, from Culross, with coals.

Peggy, McCulloch, from Alloa, ditto.

SAILED.

Falkirk, Kay, for Newcastle, with goods.

Thomas, Grant, for Aberdeen, with ditto.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, June 7.

Wheat	19s.	6d.	18s.	4d.	16s.	od.
Barley	14	6	13	8	12	6
Oats	12	3	11	8	10	6
Pease	12	0	11	6	10	10

M R FRANCIS RATTRAY will open his SCHOOL on Monday first, being the 17th instant, in Webster's Land, first stair, Chrystie's Close, immediately at the back of the foot of Liberton's Wynd, Cowgate; where he proposes to teach Greek, Latin, English, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, &c. Persons who cannot attend the Public School may be taught privately; and all who shall be pleased to favour him with employment, may depend upon his using the utmost care and diligence to forward their education.

N. B. Mr RATTRAY hath proper credentials of his ability to teach the above branches of literature, from the Professors of the College of Glasgow, from whom he received his education,—and of the success he had in teaching, while he kept school some considerable time ago, from the attestations of several of his Scholars, and of the parents who had children with him, shewing the remarkable proficiency they made while under his care.

SEALING WAX and WAFERS, &c.

M R WATERSTON Wax Chandler, in Galloway's Close, has now opened a Shop on the North Side of the Lawn-market, opposite to the head of Forrester's Wynd, Edinburgh, where, for the convenience of the public, may be had a complete assortment of the different kinds of Sealing Wax, Wafers, and other Articles in the Wax-Chandler way, which of late have been greatly improved. Sold also at said shop, by particular appointment of the maker, and to be had in wholesale at the maker's price, for ready money only.

JUNIPER'S PATENT ESSENCE of PEPPERMINT (being the only genuine sort), and which has long proved a certain (often an infant) remedy, for all stomachic complaints, opulations, fits, sicknesses, &c. also sickness by mixture of liquors, which makes it necessary to be kept by many of the great inns in England; in 1s. and 2s. bottles.

PETTIN'S CORDIAL DROPS, for all Nervous Complaints, at 1s. per bottle.

Both these drops are equally esteemed with the essence for being effectual in removing the above complaints.

BEST JAPAN SHINING INK, at 6d. per bottle, for writing records, &c.

Mrs Waterston returns her most grateful thanks to the indulgent public, for their encouragement and attention to her and family, and begs leave to solicit the continuance of their favours.

Commissions addressed to Mrs Waterston, at the above shop, will be carefully attended to.

BROAD CLOTH WEAVERS.

WANTED immediately, two or three BROAD CLOTH WEAVERS. Apply to Archibald Macdowell, at his Scots Broad Cloth Warehouse, Bridge Street, Edinburgh; or at his Woollen Manufactory, Brunstain Mill.

N. B. They may depend on constant employment.

JUDICIAL SALE,

Upset Price reduced to Three Thousand Pounds.

To be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, before the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 28th June 1782, between the hours of four and six afternoon,

The LANDS of WATERSIDE, LANDS of PENFILLAN, and MILL of CAPENOCH, called KEIRMILL, which belonged to the deceased Alexander Orr writer to the signet, all lying within the parish of Keir, and the island of Dumfries.

By the proof of the rental led before the Court of Session, the rent of the whole lands and mill is ascertained to be

1.	207	4	4
Feu-duties, &c.	8	1	5

Free rent, 1. 199 2 11

Part of the lands have since fallen a little in their rents, upon sets from year to year; but it is expected they will again rise upon permanent leases.—Upset price of the whole only 3000l.

The rights of the whole lands are valued, and almost entirely allocated to the ministers. These lands are pleasantly situated upon the banks of

TURNPIKE-ROAD.

By Order of the Trustees for the Roxburghshire Turnpike.

PART of the BRIDGE over Gala Water, near Galashiels, having fallen by the late extraordinary flood, notice is hereby given to the Public, That a good and easy temporary pallage road and ford is made across the water a very little below the Bridge. Any tradesmen inclining to repair that Bridge, or build a new one at or near that place, (in case upon inspection a new bridge be found necessary) are desired to lodge their proposals, and estimates for executing that work in either or both views, into the hands of David Brown writer in Melrose, clerk to the said Trustees, betwixt and the 22d day of June instant.

JUDICIAL SALE—BY ADJOURNMENT.

Subjects to be set up in lots at lower upset sums.

To be SOLD by roup, within the New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Thurday the 20th June cur. Betwixt the hours of two and four in the afternoon.

The remaining SUBJECTS belonging to JAMES TURNBULL merchant in Eyemouth, being the HOUSES and YARDS in the town of Eyemouth, and county of Berwick, in the following lots, to wit;

LOT I. The Tenement of Houses and Granaries in Eyemouth, with the pertinents, acquired from Sir James Home, in one lot, at the upset sum of 180l. Sterling.

LOT II. The large Houfe possessed by James Turnbull and others, and the rest of the Housies in Eyemouth, with the yards and pertinents belonging to the common debtor, in one lot, at the upset sum of 300l. Sterling.

The subjects, holding, and deductions, are particularly described and stated in the act and articles of roup, which may be seen by applying to Alexander Ross depute clerk of Session, or Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet; and persons intending to purchase may also apply for information to David Renton writer in Eyemouth.

ESTATE IN BERWICKSHIRE TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Thurday the 8th of August next, at six in the afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of LONGFORMACUS, with the tenuis of the same, and patronage of the parish of Longformacus; also, the Lands of DRONSHIEL, all lying in the parish of Longformacus, and shire of Berwick; the yearly rent whereof is about 420l. Sterling.

There is a handsome modern mansion-house on the estate, with suitable office-houses, and a considerable quantity of natural wood, planting, and policy, in a thriving condition, and the tenants houses in good repair. The estate consists of about 1800 Scots acres, very improvable, within six measured miles of Dunfermline, and well situated for sport of all kinds. The barony holds blench of the Crown, and entitles the proprietor to vote in the election of a member of Parliament. The Lands of Dronshiel hold blench of a subject.

The title-deeds, which are clear, with a judicial rental, and a plan of the estate, with the articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet.

Thomas Dunn, grieve at Raithall, will show the ground, mansion-house, &c.

JUDICIAL SALE, OF THE YORK BUILDING COMPANY'S ESTATES.

To be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament-houie, on the 15th July next, at four o'clock afternoon,

I. The Lands and Estate of BELHELVIE, lying in the county of Aberdeen, which is proposed to be exposed in 16 Lots, viz.

ACRES.	Free Rent.	Upset Price.	
L.	A. R. F.	Sterling.	Sterling.
I. 227 0 0	L. 26 7 11 1	633 11 2	
II. 335 0 4	51 11 7 1	1237 19 2	
III. 385 1 38	67 10 3 1	1620 7 2	
IV. 548 1 18	77 16 7 1	1867 18 10	
V. 549 0 13	30 19 4 1	743 4 4	
VI. 271 0 11	16 10 10 1	397 0 10	
VII. 352 1 12	32 14 4 1	785 5 8	
VIII. 477 19 0	66 8 7 1	1594 7 0	
IX. 568 2 12	96 9 5 1	2319 6 6	
X. 537 2 11	84 11 9 1	2030 2 10	
XI. 563 0 36	97 17 2 1	2396 13 4	
XII. 455 3 25	80 12 6 1	1935 1 0	
XIII. 642 3 10	69 12 8 1	1672 5 2	
XIV. 1039 1 29	69 16 10 1	1676 5 10	
XV. 637 2 0	51 12 6 1	1239 0 0	
XVI. 612 1 38	34 3 0 1	819 12 8	
Totals,		956 16 10	22,963 0 8

The upset prices of the Lots are at 24 years purchase of the free rent, converting the virtual at 10s. and without any addition to the rents on account of the grafts paid by the tenants. Most of the leases are now expired, and the longest of the remaining leases expire at Whitsunday 1789. The Lots are distinctly divided and marked, and every Lot well accommodated with mofs, &c. Plans of the different Lots, with the particulars of the rental of each lot, and copies of the proposed articles of sale may be seen in the hands of Arthur Dingwall-Fordyce advocate in Aberdeen.

II. The Lands and Estate of FETTERESSO and DUNNOTAR, lying in the county of Kincardine, in five Lots.

ACRES.	Free Rent.	Upset Price.	
L.	A. R. F.	Sterling.	Sterling.
I. 765 1 5	L. 87 8 2	L. 2157 8 7 1	
II. 1579 3 11	163 11 7 1	4089 10 11 1	
III. 1087 1 36	75 11 10 1	1889 16 6 1	
DUNNOTTAR.			
IV. 1862 1 18	113 10 0 1	2837 11 4 1	
V. 1894 2 32	356 7 2 1	8908 15 4 1	
Totals,		796 8 10 1	19883 2 10 1

The upset prices of these lots are at 25 years purchase of the free rent, converting the virtual at 10s. and deducing from the upset price of the first lot 27l. 15s. 6d. 8-12th, being the sum for which James Wood's wadset in that lot is redeemable; and no addition is made to the rental, or value, on account of the grafts paid by the tenants.

III. The Lands and Estate of LEUCHARS, lying in the county of Fife, in three Lots.

ACRES.	Free Rent.	Upset Price.	
L.	A. R. F.	Sterling.	Sterling.
I. 470 0 0	L. 76 13 0 1	L. 1762 19 11 1	
II. 500 0 0	123 10 0 1	2840 11 5 1	
III. 3724 0 0	537 16 4 1	12369 16 11 1	

Totals, 737 19 5 1 16973 8 4 1

The upset prices of the lots of this Estate are stated at 23 years purchase of the free rent, without any addition on account of the grafts, rating the virtual, the wheat at 13s. 4d. the bear and oats at 8s. 4d. and the meal at 10s. 6d.

Printed copies of the particulars of the rental, and of the different lots of all these estates, with copies of the proposed articles of sale thereof, may be had from Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet; and plans of the different estates, distinguishing the lots, may be seen in his hands, or in the hands of Keith Dunbar depute clerk of Session, clerk to the sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP, Within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon the 25th day of July 1782, at five o'clock afternoon.

THE whole Lands and Barony of FETTERCAIRN and others, lying within the parishes of Fettercairn, Forfar, and Marykirk, and county of Kincardine, which belonged to the late Diana Middleton of Seaton. The free rent of this estate, after deduction of public burdens, is 194 bolls meal, 74 bolls 3 firlots bear, and 472l. 5s. Sterling in money. The lands and barony of Fettercairn, Craiginbou, Gofflellie, &c. hold of the Crown, the valued rent being 162l. Scots, which may be easily split into above four votes of freeholds.

Most of the farms on the estate are set in tack to good tenants, and a great part of them enclosed with hedge and ditch, which the tenants, by their tacks, are obliged to keep in good order. There is a good freestone quarry in the heart of the estate, and an excellent lime quarry wrought upon it, from which the tenants are abundantly supplied with lime for manure; unwrought lime-stone also appears in several other parts of the lands.

The grounds are watered by many streams running through them, and have abundance of fising from the inexhaustible mosses upon the estate. The hill farms have most extensive pasture for black cattle and sheep, and those below are close rich corn fields, of excellent and grateful soil, and well drained by ditches lately cast for that purpose. If a purchaser inclines, he may immediately inclose and plant above 120 acres of muir-ground of Luttermuir, which lie at present unoccupied, and on which none of the tenants have any servitude or right of pasture.

The manor-place of Fettercairn is an old building, pleasantly situated in the middle of the estate, about two miles south of the Grampian hills, which abound with all manner of game. The proprietors have not resided on the estate for many years past; the house, however, in the roof, walls, and windows, has been kept in constant repair, so that it is capable of being fitted up for a gentleman's residence. The garden consists of about two acres of ground, inclosed with a good wall, and is well stored with fruit-trees. There is about 13 acres of well-grown and fenced planting near the house, of fir, alth, and beech, from 25 to 30 years old. If the proprietor should chuse to reside at the house of Fettercairn, which, for the use of keeping constant fires in it, is at present possessed by the gardener, he has open for his natural possession the garden and about eight acres, set to the gardener only from year to year; and he may also have 22 acres of excellent inclosed ground in the field called The Callender, adjoining to the house, upon giving a years warning to the present tenants.

The house of Fettercairn lies about eight miles from the two market towns of Montrose and Brechin, and the roads are remarkably good.

The rental of the lands, progress of the title-deeds, and conditions of sale, may be seen in the hands of William Tytler writer to the signet in Edinburgh, Dr William Thom advocate in Aberdeen, and Professor Thomas Gordon, of the King's College, Aberdeen; and the tenants will show the grounds.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT OF THE ESTATE OF ROSSIE AND CRAIG.

PRICE REDUCED.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 10th July 1782, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.

I. The Lands and Barony of CLOSEBURN, lying in the united parishes of Closeburn and Dalgarro, and shire of Dumfries, with the right of patronage of the said united parishes. To be exposed, for the encouragement of purchasers, at 47,000l.

II. The Farm of KIRKPATRICK, marching with the barony of Closeburn, and lying in the parish and county aforesaid. To be exposed at 1550.

III. The Lands and Estate of SHAWS, also marching with the said barony of Closeburn, and lying in the parish and county aforesaid. To be exposed at 6300l.

IV. The Lands and Estate of CAPENOCH, lying in the parish of Keir and thire aforesaid. To be exposed at 5250.

The Barony of Closeburn consists of about 9,360 acres; and the free rent for the year to Whitsunday 1781, after deduction of public burdens, was about 1800l. exclusive of the lime-quarries.

The Woods upon this estate are extensive and valuable, consisting of about 270 acres, whereof 180 is mostly oak, one half twenty years old, the other lately cut; 50 is firs and other timber near and around the mansion-house, all full grown, being above 50 years old; and the remaining 40 acres is thriving plantations of young firs on the farms of Campbell and Lakehead. The oak woods, at the last cutting, sold for above 2300l.

The farm of Closeburn Mains is all inclosed and sub-divided, and some of the parks were, a few years ago, laid down to grafts in great heart, and a considerable part of the remaining estate is also inclosed and laid out in small farms, and provided with neat farm houses and offices, lately built.

Near the middle of this Barony there is a lime-work, in a most flourishing condition, which, besides affording a noble fund for improving the estate, has, for a number of years past, yielded several hundred pounds of clear annual profit.

The estate has right of Salmon-fishing on the river Nith, which bounds it on the south. It has also great plenty of mofs; and the whole is well sheltered and watered.

It is situated about ten measured miles from the market-town, and 13 from the sea port of Dumfries, where there is a constant demand for grain, both for home consumption and export; also a weekly market for cattle of every kind. It is about the same distance from Sanquhar, from which coal is got at a reasonable rate; and it is only two miles from the village of Thornhill, where there is a quarterly fair, and a good market for yarn, and all sorts of coarse cloths, the manufacture of the country.

The great roads from England and Dumfries, to Glasgow and Ayr, by Thornhill and Sanquhar, and to Edinburgh, by the Lead-hills, pass through this estate, for upwards of three miles.

These advantages, in point of situation and intercourse, afford an opportunity to the tenants of getting the very best prices for the produce of their farms.

The barony of Closeburn stands rated in the censuses at 4350 merks Scots, whereof above 3000 merks holds blench of the Crown, and the remainder subject to payment of small feu-dues; and the proprietor has right to the tithes.

The Farm of Kirkpatrick lies interjected between the barony of Closeburn and the lands of Shaws; it is a very large and a very improvable farm, consisting of 429 acres, or thereby, which includes 30 acres of fine planting, about 13 years old, very thriving.

This farm was lately purchased, and was then reckoned a very cheap bargain; and since that time about 220l. has been laid out for building, inclosing, and liming.

The Lands of Shaws are beautifully situated on the river Nith, and have a good Salmon-fishing in that river; and they march with Closeburn and Kirkpatrick on the east. They consist of about 490 acres, all well inclosed and subdivided; as they are mostly in the hands of the proprietor, the present yearly rent cannot be ascertained; but it is expected, that, in a year or two hence, they will yield a clear rent of about 300l. per annum.

There is a neat commodious mansion-house and excellent office-houses of all kinds, all in good repair. The woods are valuable, consisting of about 67 acres, partly full grown and fit for sale; and the remainder well advanced and very thriving.

These lands were lately purchased at 5540l.; but, since that time, have been laid out in liming, improving, and building houses for tenants.

The estate of Capenoch is pleasantly situated on the banks of the water of Shinell and Scarr. It contains 900 acres or thereby, including a lime-works, and a lime-quarry. It is a good farm, and is almost fit for sale. The arable part of this estate has almost all been limed, and the sheep walks in Nithdale. The lands of Byreholm are all inclosed and also well advanced.

The present rent of Byreholm and Bognoch Park is 138l. and the former rent of Capenoch was about 107l. It was in the heritor's occupation, and for the year 1780; but is now let for three years, from Whitsunday 1781, at 60l. under restriction as to ploughing; but, in the hands of the purchaser, there is no doubt of its letting again upon a lease-work, at an endurancce of twenty years, for about 1000l.

William Campbell writer to the signet will show the title-deeds, rolls, and current leases, also plans of the estates, and conditions of sale; and copies of the rent-rolls will be seen in the hands of Mr William Macdowall, at Dumfries, factor on the estate, who will also ready to treat and allow a reasonable time to pay the price.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.